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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

RUNNING COMMENT ON HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

Union Scabs Are Really the Strike-Breakers—Fine Graveyards for Foodies, Potter's Field for Poor—Capitalism Proposed on Prostitution—One Thing an S. P. Paper Won't Steal.

A magnificent chance bids fair to offer itself whereby the patriotic A. F. of L. organizations may exhibit that patriotic zeal that burns in their bosoms. The summary way in which the Nicaraguan Charge d'Affairs was dismissed by Secretary Knox, the insulting ultimatum read to the Chilean Minister, these and many other straws, big and small, indicate a lust for war with the South American republics. They are symptoms of a determination to "invest in war." Now let the patriotic guilds of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. offer their "loyalty" to the aspirant butchers of the South American proletariat.

The old yarn about "clash between strikers and strike-breakers" comes from Paul. Fact is there is no clash whatever, but only the most lovely relations with the strike-breakers. The strike-breakers are not the men who are taking the places of the switchmen on strike. The real strike-breakers are the members of the other railroad brotherhoods—locomotive engineers, firemen, trainmen, conductors, etc.—all of which "good Union men" continue at their posts, and thereby make the success of the switchmen's strike impossible. Not a stone has been fired at these, the strike-breakers *de facto*, without the organized scaberry of whom the disorganized men who are taking the switchmen's places would have no show.

A find! A find! Statisticians of "prosperity among the workers" have surely made a find. Bridget Trophy, a cook employed at a boarding house in this city and who has just died, is discovered to have left the snug little sum of \$30,000. This is a prime item for the statisticians aforementioned to confute Socialism; and prove, aye, demonstrate, aye, settle once for all that the proletariat are the depositors in the savings banks, and that they are well off; aye, wealthy; aye, positively affluent.

The Chicago correspondence uncovering the graft on the "Daily Socialist" does vastly more than explain why Mr. A. M. Simons is asking: "What's the matter with the S. P.?" Similar investigating committees, as the one that was turned on the "Daily Socialist," if turned upon the rest of the privately-owned S. P. press and other S. P. agencies, would reveal an identical, if not a worse, state of things—all of which would explain the deep malignant hatred of the S. P. leadership, both "intellectual" and "professional-workmanlike" for the S. L. P. by whose bare existence their genius feels rebuked.

The last message to the world sent by Elizabeth Tobler, the Paterson N. J. girl who committed suicide, was: "A single girl cannot be happy." Whereupon the Juggernaut of capitalist society, which crushes the family before, during and after starting, rolled over the ill-starred girl, to the tune of: "The Sacredness of the Family," sung by the chorus of snaffle-nosed pietist-hypocrites whose breath to-day pollutes the social atmosphere.

Fourteen acres of land have been purchased by the Central Illinois Pet Animal Cemetery Association with headquarters in Peoria. With thousands, and hundreds of thousands of the sons and daughters of man in the land, who have not where to lay their heads, not only have the foxes holes, and the birds of the air nests, but now luxuriously laid out burial grounds are furnished for dogs and cats. Who would deny that the spirit of Christianity is progressing?

Pity the space of the Daily People will not allow a translation in full of the long report that the "Volkszeitung" of the 29th of last month publishes of the meeting held the day before by the German members (Volkszeitungites) of the Socialist party of this city. Nothing would be better calculated to demonstrate the petrified corruption and corrupt petrification of that set. They

met to consider their party's plight. And what were the propositions suggested by the Schlueters, the Jonas and the like to improve conditions? It seems incredible. Their "Partei" is wrecked by reason of its proven false principles, which caused it to expect sunbeams out of cucumbers. The sunbeams having failed to shine the Schlueter-Jonas crew propose changes in form! Instead of the Assembly Districts, the Congress Districts are to be the bases of organization! Only one man hit the nail on the head with a proposition to condemn the S. P. delegates to Toronto. That had hands and feet, but therefore was too De Leonistic. For that very reason it was declared "too late" to consider it, and it was put off! The one change needed, the correct Trades Union attitude, sends the shivers down the spines of the Volkszeitung beneficiaries of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. For nonsense that gentry always have time; for sense it is always "too late."

"Who is Joseph Stevens, the street thief caught in Hartford, and whose New York friends put up \$10,000 to set him free?" "Is he a scion of some wealthy family who want to prevent his exposure, or is he one of a ring of New York politicians who are putting up the money to prevent his squealing?" These be questions that typify our Age—the Age of the Reign of Wealth and Politicians.

It should not escape notice that, immediately after election, the campaign days outcry against "White Slavery" was forthwith hushed as if by magic. Both in raising the outcry, and now in keeping quiet, the Republican-Democratic-Reform press depict themselves. Without prostitution their social system can not exist, and they use the smudge in their election slogans to perpetuate their system.

No doubt need be entertained of the authenticity of the despatch from the "Appeal to Reason," published in the Spokane "Industrial Worker," and promising a "Special Spokane Issue":—

There is a fake sheet in Girard
Which for cash works awfully hard—
Land schemes, "I'm-a-bum" schemes,
Provided they bring means,
Are all to it good old hog's lard.

A look at the Chicago "International Socialist Review," a privately-owned publication of the Socialist party, suggests suggestive questions. The Socialist Labor Party has ever opposed "neutralism" towards Unionism and maintained the necessity of agitating for revolutionary Unionism: the S. P. denied that: the "International Socialist Review" espoused the denial; now the "Review" denies the denial. The S. L. P. repudiated "immediate demands" as being sops that capitalism could out-sop: the S. P. denied that: the "Review" espoused the denial; now the "Review" denies the denial. In other words—three elemental S. L. P. principles, rejected by the S. P. and one by the "Review" are now accepted by the "Review." Question: "Does the 'Review' swing in line with the S. L. P.?" No. "Why not?" A fourth elemental principle with the S. L. P. is that the Party must own its press, or the press will play fast and loose with the Party. The "Review" being a private undertaking for private profit, like any other penitent-stand, and finding business slack on S. P. lines, wants to try S. L. P. lines, but can not accept the S. L. P. principle of Party-ownership of its press. Consequently the "Review" wants a party that squares with its private interests. In other words, the posture of the "Review" is to reform the S. P. upon a basis from which a fresh set of wrongfulnesses is sure to crop up.

Rear Admiral Wainwright and his fellow aged naval officers need not pull such an abused face over the new ninety-mile endurance test which, they charge, was "framed up in order to cause retirements and discharges in the service and to make room for younger blood." Rear Admiral Wainwright and his colleagues are the armed naval props of a system that plumes itself on its ability to get all there is in an employee out of him in a few years, and then cast him aside for "younger" and ever "younger" blood. Why should the Admirals and others take it to heart when the system is turned against them too?

Republican leader Henry Meyer of the Sixth Assembly District of Brooklyn having died under circumstances which "revealed a scandal in the life of the district leader of which his political associates knew nothing"; and that scandal being to the effect that he dwelt with another woman for years and had several children by her, while he had a wife still living whom he occasionally visited. Republican leader Henry Meyer's papers and library should at once be thoroughly ransacked. No doubt while parading as a Republican leader, Meyer was a member of at least seventeen Socialist parties; and on his bookshelves must be stacked ton upon ton of copies of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." the



THE MAKING OF THE "SCAB"



Elsewhere in this issue is published the letter to his American comrades, written by Paul Kretlow, the engineer and S. L. P. comrade, now residing in Berlin, who represented the Party at the recent session of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels.

The S. P. move to oust the S. L. P. from the Bureau was so obviously a scatterbrained scheme, the direct consequence of the S. P. policy having suffered shipwreck at every point, including the little sense that party ever had, that the S. L. P. deigned not to take notice of the move. The S. L. P. limited itself to provide for a proxy for its regular representative at the session of the Bureau, and concentrated its efforts upon the real battle field—at home.

Kretlow's letter to his American comrades, embodying the substance of his report to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., however, induces us to take a bird's-eye view of this latest of the S. P. moves to fight the battles of the American Movement upon European soil.

Even making full allowance for S. P.

scatterbrainedness, it is quite certain that the S. P. leaders never for a moment imagined the Bureau would proceed upon the ostensible allegations of their alleged "huge membership" and of "S. L. P. smallness." Never for a moment did they place their confidence of success on that. They are not quite idiots. The dust of numbers that they raised was but a blind. That upon which they did bank for success was the volumes of calumny that they have dumped into European ears for these ten consecutive years against the S. L. P.—the calumnies concerning S. L. P. "scaberry," the calumnies concerning S. L. P. secret support from capitalist parties, the calumnies concerning the antecedents of S. L. P. officials—all of which calumnies were whispered or insinuated. The calumniator proceeds upon the theory that "something will stick." The S. P. calumniators builded, moreover, upon the theory that the purity of the European Movement could be "impressed" with such yarns, provided they were unremittingly repeated. It is upon THAT the S. P. leadership

based their hopes; although that never came on the tapis, IT was relied on as the "piece de resistance." And they failed signally. The Bureau upheld the status quo. Left things as they were.

It is this feature, "behind the scenes" of the event, that entitles the event to a passing notice.

A Movement, like that headed by the S. L. P., not only need not fear, it should delight at being calumniated. Nothing proves the correctness of a Movement better than that condition of its opponents that leaves them armless for arguments, armless for facts, and drives them to falsehood. The test is a double one. It tests the slandered Movement and it tests those whom it is attempted to dupe by slander. The Socialist Movement is international. If either the S. L. P. could have been drowned by calumny, or the European comrades affected thereby, the Movement would be but a rope of sand. The S. L. P. resisted, the European Movement did not succumb.

The S. L. P. of America receives and returns the handclasp of Comrade Paul Kretlow,

dom as for unhampered privilege of begging. The "Free Speech" campaign is to glorify the methods of social excrencies, who blatantly proclaim themselves "Bums" in ribaldry and song. The "fight" is to stamp with public approval the ill-advised customs of these shameless creatures, who sing—"Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," or "I would not work if there was work to do."

Free Speech for Revenue Only.

This "Free Speech" of theirs is "for revenue only," to be a vehicle for collecting a livelihood without that work they openly refuse to perform. The body politic suffers from an inflammation, and the "Doctors" have applied a plaster—hence the usual restive complaint. "Free Speech," used as a nickel-catching flypaper, has eroded. The pustule has broken, and the putrid mass is before the eye.

Men who sing that they are bums may be believed. They must have lost self-respect before they arrive at sing-

"FREE SPEECH"

HUMBUG WORKED IN SPOKANE TO RAKE IN FUNDS.

So-called Free Speech Fight a Ruse of I-am-a-Bum Chiefs to Knock Out Graft for Themselves—Dopes Used as Means to Collect the Coin; Leaders Let Them "Hunger."

Seattle, Wash., November 26.—

FREE SPEECH IN MOTLEY.

FREE BEGGING IN MOCK HEROICS

A Screaming Farce Entitled "A Night in Spokane."

The "Free Speech" fight (?) in Spokane is not so much for mere talking free-

ing of their degradation. Men who proclaim aversion to all work, we may believe to have no part or parcel with honest labor. Wherefore, all such using the name "Worker" or "Union" fit the same, and besmirch an honorable term. We are accustomed to think of a Labor Union as a bond between men who work. Yet we behold a "Union" composed of "I Won't Works," whose aim is to cloak their begging in such a form as to shield the grafting done upon the sympathetic, the credulous, and the ignorant.

The leaders, conspiring again "for revenue only," devise ever new excitements to blind their dupes to the one and only straight and continuous course the chiefs pursue—the direct and continuous collecting of moneys.

Expenses for Revenue Only.

For "expenses"—whose expenses?—those of the leaders who have devised this method of living without work, and of their few necessary disciples, who spread the infection among the mentally blind. Witness the "Hunger Strikes" for the followers only; the "Freezing Strikes" for the dupes alone.

A Magnificent Extravaganza.

Staged as an extravaganza, the motif is a screaming success; enacted in real life, upon the sufferings of deind, ignorant proselytes, it becomes a thing to arrest public interest. Something more than brute force is demanded to stem these spasms of collective insanity.

Only Reason Can Conquer Error.

Men, who for self-gain, be-devil ignorant proselytes, should be punished; but that is not enough. Instead of attempting to crush these same ignorant followers by force, some capable mind should undertake to remove the error that deludes them. Truth does not survive through Force; it triumphs through Reason. Men, here and there, may be crushed, but history teaches us that the safety of a community never lies in repressive measures. A community must live because it can and should convince its people that it survives through the Truth that is in it. Reason conquers all things, where Force can only fail.

Spokane should enlighten, and mold into good citizens, these ignorant dupes of designing knaves, rather than make jail-birds of them. Some there are, of one feather with the leaders, bums at heart, incorrigible and breathing poison; let them get their just deserts, swift and sure. At the same time, let the light of Reason destroy their hold upon such ignorant ones as blindly follow.

E. H. Fogerty.

CANADIANS TAKE NOTICE!

All Canadian readers of the Daily and Weekly People are urgently requested to correspond with the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Philip Courtney, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont., with the object in view of spreading correct propaganda literature of our Party, and organizing active working sections in your locality. Wake up! Organize! Educate! if you want Socialism.

NATIONAL SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

Single Craft May Be Called Out to Fight Bosses Single Handed.

Chicago, December 6—A national strike of railroad employees appears more likely to-day. Following the conference in New York yesterday at which Grand Master Lee and Fifth Vice-President Murdock were named as committees to decide whether the men shall go out or remain at work in case the demand which they will shortly present for a 10 per cent. increase in pay is refused, it became known in Chicago that employees of twenty-eight western roads will swing into line with similar demands and it now seems certain that the great army of men working on the transportation lines of the country have decided to back up their wage demands by striking if advances were not granted.

Yet Another Stay for Gompers.

Washington, November 30.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day granted the petition of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, in the contempt case against them, for a stay of execution of the mandate of the court sending them to jail.

The mandate is stayed indefinitely, pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

PAUL KRETLOW

S. L. P. PROXY TO INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Addresses His American Comrades "the Socialist Labor Party—Necessity of Solid Building on the Rock of the Class Struggle if Labor Is to Be Emanipated.

Berlin, November 19.—To my American Comrades:—Twice in my life so far have exceptional honors been conferred upon me—first, when I represented the S. L. P. at the International Congress in Paris, and now, when I had the honor of being the delegate at the International Socialist Bureau as the proxy of our esteemed Comrade De Leon.

As to the move of the S. P. to remove the S. L. P. from the Bureau it failed in toto. The status quo was upheld. The documents I had with me throwing light upon the composition of the two parties proved of much interest to many of the delegates. Several of them asked for copies to be sent to them.

I feel it my duty to address a few complimentary and encouraging remarks to those comrades who have stood faithfully by the colors of the S. L. P.

About eighteen years have passed now since first I learned the principles of the S. L. P. During almost nine years of active work in Chicago, with The People ever at my side, I found it was the best school I ever went through in my life. I learned to understand my surroundings, and comprehend men's actions, so that I could foresee from which side danger or opposition could and must be expected. The teaching of the class struggle was the rock on which the education I received was and should be built. If a new schemer or "savior" crops up to "sacrifice" himself for the interests of the poor, it is not so difficult to set his real aims and objects, if he tries to ignore the class struggle.

All those comrades and sympathizers, who believe the progress of the S. L. P. is not fast enough may be right; even some of the moves and tactics of the S. L. P. may have been wrong; but those were mistakes made by men. But are the methods of those who are in opposition to the S. L. P. to be preferred? What is their aim? To get votes? Well, in '93 I believe it was, I thought T. Morgan was right, we ought to go together, and try to elect an

(Continued on page two.)



The Supreme Court, Appellate Division, on Dec. 3 handed down a decision reversing the decision of the Appellate Term which, last summer, affirmed a judgment of the City Court, rendered in April, 1907, in favor of Ephraim Siff against the Socialist Labor Party. The case is fully five years old. Siff preferred against the Party a claim, untenable in reason, in justice and in law, for about \$1,000. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sustains the contentions of the Party at all points, with costs in all the Courts to abide the result.

Later, and at an opportune time, the Daily People will treat at length the great importance of this victory, to the integrity of the whole Movement, won by the S. L. P., who, with dogged tenacity, stood all these years for the great principle involved, and parried and thwarted a wide net-work of artful doublings, twistings and even corrupt machinations.

In the meantime readers of the Daily People may form some idea of the real issue involved, and may judge that issue never was the \$1,000, but was something of farther and deeper reach, from the circumstance that, at the time of the adverse decisions, now reversed, the S. P. actually "leaped out of its shirt" with joy, and went so delirious, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" leading, and Max Hayes' "Cleveland Citizen" bringing up the rear, that the reports they gave of the case and the decision were insane enough to amuse, and to cause the knowing to enjoy in advance the laugh of him who laughs last.

NEBRASKA S. P.

PAUL KRETLOW.

(Continued from page one.)

OFFERS IMPORTANT OFFICES TO NON-PARTY MEMBERS.

Casts Aside All Principle and in Desperation Nominates Outside Man for State Committee—Fact Points to Disorganized Movement in State.

Niobrara, Neb., November 26.—The situation in the ranks of the Socialist party in this State is becoming desperate. It is so thinning out because of a process of "reorganizing" which has gone on that they seem to be at a loss for material to fill executive functions in their party. The consequence is seen when they nominate men outside their organization to hold important offices. I was the recipient of such a nomination, but of course, firmly rejected the "honor." I prefer to be true to Socialist principle, and not aid a so-called Socialist party in selling out the working class.

Herewith is given a letter which I received from the S. P. state secretary in which he notified me of my nomination as a state committeeman, in spite of the fact that I am no member of the organization:

Lincoln, Nebr., Nov. 16th, 1909.

Lee Lambright, Niobrara, Nebr.

Dear Comrade:—You are hereby notified that your name has been placed in nomination as candidate for the office of State Executive Committeeman of the State of Nebraska.

Do you accept or decline?

Answer
Signed
Address
Dated 1909

The above reply must reach the State Office not later than November 30th. Otherwise your name will not appear on the referendum ballot.

Fraternally Yours,
Clyde J. Wright, State Secretary.

Upon receipt of this letter I sent the following answer to Mr. Clyde J. Wright:

Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 25th, 1909.

Mr. Clyde J. Wright,

State Secretary S. P. Nebraska.

Sir:—Your very peculiar letter of notification for candidate of State Executive Committeeman, was duly received. The fact of placing my name in nomination for this office would not under ordinary circumstances be strange nor remarkable. But the fact is that I am not a member of the Socialist party movement in Nebraska, and furthermore, you know, by reason of your official position, that I am no member. You might have informed the person who nominated me of that fact.

There is another peculiar fact contained in your communication, and that is, your seeming ignorance of my open and formal withdrawal from the Socialist party of Nebraska. My withdrawal took place along with that of Local Niobrara, S. P., when the national executive committee illegally declared the state disorganized. The withdrawal was published in the form of a resolution, copies of which were sent to all national executive committeemen, national committeemen, national and state headquarters, all Locals in Nebraska and to every member-at-large in the state. I hereby enclose you a copy and I have reason to believe that you must have seen a copy many a time.

These facts should especially unfit me for office in your party, yet you have the temerity to propose my name for candidate of an executive office in your organization. The only explanation of your present conduct seems to me to be that you are in desperation driven to this step because you have become so disorganized in the state that you must go outside of your party ranks for the necessary executive functions. Or is it that you are willing to admit that your "remodeled" S. P. is devoid of all Socialist principle? Need you be told that a party whose members recognize no principles is necessarily without virtues and therefore a worthless institution.

I intend to keep your notification as a curio, and I hope that my answer of "No" to your proposal will be satisfactory.

In conclusion I will say that should the funeral of the Socialist party in Nebraska soon take place, you will not have reasons to lay the cause to any of the members of Local Niobrara, but it will be solely due to the lack of principle of the S. P. itself. May the party soon make way for a true political and true economic organization.

Respectfully yours,
Leo J. Lambright.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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alderman in Chicago, with the assistance of all progressive elements; and with that remarkable Plank 10 in the platform, we at once had a big party, the "People's party." Does any one know where the remnants lie? That party could not withstand a breeze, let alone the storm that is sure yet to come. And this is what I would call attention to. I have traveled through various parts of the globe, but nowhere have I found the capitalist class so brutal and reckless as in the United States. As soon as the Socialist forces become dangerous, the attack will be prepared and made at the proper time.

Then it will have to be proven, what sort of material the organizations of the workers are made of. And I am convinced that all those, who have not yet learned to recognize the foe when they see him, who do not know their own class interest, will without knowing it become supporters of a capitalist party that pretends to represent the working class. Therefore it is of utmost importance that our press, even at the risk of not gaining subscribers fast enough, hew close to the line of the class struggle.

What a deplorable sight, for instance, must have been the convention of the S. P. When perusing the proceedings, we find views expressed there by so-called Socialists, that are plain evidence of the false teachings of that party; and such delegates would simply be impossible in a convention of the S. L. P.

Of course I know it is an uphill road to travel, but I must say I would be sorry to be outside of the fight. It affords me an immense pleasure to prove to those of the bourgeois class whom I come almost daily in contact with, their ignorance on economic and political questions. And if the workingman raises himself by study upon a higher plane, it means immediate reward to him for his sacrifice and his class will gradually rise with him.

Although it is still the deplorable fact in the United States that the ranks of the Socialists are divided into warring factions, still I believe that this condition has been and is still a lesson to those who thought the course of the S. L. P. entirely wrong. The future will and must bring all true Socialists under one banner. While I hope to see that day soon, I still must pay my respects to all those comrades who have during all this time remained true to the flag of the S. L. P.

While clasping your hands I call out to you: Courage, comrades, victory must be on our side, for truth and justice will finally prevail.

Paul Kretlow.

SCENES AT LUDLOW.

Evictions and Brutal Force Fail to Shake Courageous Strikers' Spirit.

Holyoke, Mass., December 4.—A dramatic scene from the great class struggle of our time is just now being presented to the people of Massachusetts.

Women sentinels are posted on street corners and before public places guarding little iron pots suspended from a tripod over which is posted a placard—"Help the Women and Children of Ludlow."

Why do these women and children need such urgent help in such an unusual way? Because the beast Capital has let itself loose in all its ugliness. Men, women and children have been turned out of their tenements, and with their household goods thrown into the street by a manufacturing company of Ludlow, because they requested a slight increase in wages.

The company claimed it was "unable to pay" the increase, but has ample funds to hire Pinkerton thugs at \$4 a day and special policemen in great numbers. They fixed up wagons for police service and made their office a war headquarters from which to crush by brute force the workers who dared ask for an increase in pay and stopped work when it was refused.

The 500 strikers on the other hand have shown a heroism almost unimaginable. They have coolly submitted to these outrages rather than allow themselves to be shot down by the company hirelings as was intended. Hence the little iron pots guarded by these women sentinels are filling rapidly every day, and many a look of admiration and sympathy is bestowed upon these brave women. They are all Polish, and few speak good English, but there are no signs of race discrimination—a splendid lesson to the A. F. of L. and S. P. ignoramuses who are trying so hard to raise prejudices on that score.

To Socialists it is a sign of the times and proves the presence of that sympathetic cord among the people which is necessary to bind together the working class in its struggle against the unholly monster—Capitalism.

M. Rutherford.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

THE SWEDISH GENERAL STRIKE

A RESUME OF THE GAINS AND LOSSES—WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AND REFUSE TO BE COWED.

By Hjalmar Branting.

(Translated by Olive M. Johnson.)

The Swedish Industrial Workers are coming out of their gigantic conflict with unbroken strength for the continuation of the struggle onward and upward, and with greatly increased class-solidarity.

It is true that the workers have been given deep wounds, which show how hard and desperate the gigantic clash of arms really was. It is also probable that we will not be able, in spite of the heroic attempts that have been made, to make the terms of peace as favorable as one might have hoped. But the workers carry home from the battlefield the proud consciousness that they have, in a remarkable manner, stood the test in a remarkable battle.

The solidarity and model discipline of which the workers of Sweden have given proof during the General Strike has, it is true, not weighed much before the exalted judgment of the Swedish bourgeoisie, including the "Liberals."

But as a recompense, the workers' manner of carrying on this fight has forced the whole world outside of Sweden, and even the opponents of the working class, to wonder and to admiration. The comrades in all lands where internationalism is more than a theory, more than congresses and banquets, have expressed this feeling in action which has spoken louder than words. In solid columns, accordingly, with organizations that are starved out, instead of crushed and shattered, as the enemy had hoped, the labor army returns from the battlefield, where, with imposing battle array and long and well-conducted defense, it has given its overbearing opponents a lesson in the consequences of general lockouts, a contest that surely is not lost upon employers nor upon society. In this case the General Strike will have fulfilled its principal mission, namely, to have made the General Lockout an impossibility for all time to come.

With the lockout as a club the employers imagined themselves capable of battering down all opposition, and of re-erecting against the organized working class the old time absolute power of the employer, but in a new and much more powerful form. This dream of absolute class-power that threatened to become a reality, is now, we have the right to hope, forever shattered, strangled by the giant's effort of the General Strike. The workers have broken loose from the iron grasp of the lockout. That this has taken place is the great standing gain of the big conflict, which the "Liberal" wiseacres prophesied could lead the workers only to a Poltava or a Waterloo. What absurd comparisons. With both these names are coupled the memory of how the demands of past ages had to give way for new and living realities. The conquering power of Sweden had to give way before the Russian tidal wave; French predominance in Europe could not exist after the bourgeois revolution had gained a foothold in the various countries and Napoleon had become an enemy instead of an aid to freedom and independence. The Swedish General Strike on the other hand—it has been said so often to consciously deaf ears—was a battle of defense for the once conceded right of the workers to a voice in determining the conditions of work, a demand that lies so obviously in the direct line of evolution that it is scarcely openly disputed any more, even by the employing army's most rabid press Cossacks. If this demand is defeated to-day, it may for the moment be possible to push the workers aside in this particular respect, but in a few years the demand will be pushed to the fore again, strengthened by the bitterness of the transition period, and the war will flare up again until the employers shall be forced to submit. Absolute monarchy in Russia is apparently victorious over the Revolution, and the Duma is by the existing caste system made so tame and obedient that it gives the Czar's bureaucracy very little worry. But for all that there is no one who does not feel certain that the hour of Absolutism will strike even in Russia.

The absolute rule of the Swedish em

ployers has still less hope of being even temporarily renewed. This power has once and for all been broken by the class-conscious organization of the Swedish working class. The stiff airs that the employers adopt now after the pressure of the General Strike in order to make the workers and the rest of society believe that they have suffered nothing from the strike is too evidently a pose for the galleries. When the figures of their losses are put upon the blackboard they will prove conclusively

that employers' absolutism is forever and ever past.

When we, therefore, cast a glance back over the great strike of 1909, by far the greatest event in the entire history of the Swedish labor movement, it can be done with the consciousness that the heavy sacrifices of the fighters have not been made in vain, and that the triumphant songs of the enemy's press about "society's victory" do not concern the great causes for which the workers really fought.

It is true and the more is the pity that the workers, in spite of their heroic sacrifices, have not been able to bring their powerful opponent upon his knees. The powerful interests of capital were propped up and aided by the entire organized power of society and by the capitalist press, which made a united front against the workers and which carried with it small merchants and small farmers. All forces were accordingly arrayed against the workers, and the hope of an actual and undisputed victory has had to be postponed to some future day.

But the worker who knows anything about the history of his class knows too well that in the struggles with capital the great victories are very easily counted. Most struggles come to an end without a decision and many are actual defeats, yet the position of the workers becomes forever stronger and their power stronger and their power to push forward as a factor in society becomes ever more felt.

The worker who understands this will meet losses with bravery and not let his judgment be influenced by the yelping about the "defeat" which go up in chorus. Moreover, he will also turn a deaf ear to those direct capitalist servants who preach resignation and who sanctimoniously declare: "We say this for your own interest, workingmen, don't try to raise your wages, you are getting weaker all the time." But just as little will he allow himself to be taken in by the real and true organizers of defeats, those who thoughtlessly desire to meet the concentrated power of capital with the syndicate's shattered ranks, and who, with religious reverence, swallow the paradox of the wild-eyed revolutionist: "The farther off in the clouds, the easier it is to reach!"

To both the capitalistic and anarchistic rantings—both with the evident interest of breaking up the Socialist Movement—the thinking worker will answer coolly and collectively that the General Strike has reached too deeply for its gains and losses to be read in the official peace-warrant—when it comes. What the workers have gained in greatly increased class-solidarity, in increased self-reliance, in a clearer insight into capitalist society, in rich experiences of all kinds—not the least how well they may depend upon certain "friends"—cannot be read in any official documents. But for the future class struggle it may well mean just that achievement of power which in prosperous times will spell victory. That a rich harvest of this kind of gain has been reaped is plain as daylight. Before we judge the General Strike we must therefore look further than the present for its results, both concerning the working class and society as a whole.

"I cannot conceive," said the speaker, "of anything more unfortunate than a nation composed of a few billionaires and a great mass of paupers."

The price of meat has become so high he said, that certain cuts of steak were selling for 67 cents a pound.

Constant Rise of Prices.

Since 1895, he asserted, there has been a constant increase in the cost of necessities without a corresponding increase in the income of the great mass of consumers, such as should accompany a normal rise in the price scale. "The only conclusion possible, therefore, is that someone is getting the 'take-off.'"

Prof. Guthrie quoted statistics to show that the average cost of rent amounted to 27 per cent. of the total income of the average family. This figure does not

mean anything, he said, to the man whose income was \$100,000, but to the family whose income was from \$400 to \$500 a year it was serious.

Of a number of families of the latter class, who had been the subject of investigation, it was found that 76 per cent. belonged to the seriously underfed class in society. The increase in rents in recent years had resulted in forcing families, whose incomes ranged as high as \$800 into the seriously underfed class. This, Prof. Guthrie said, meant a sacrifice of morality, health, efficiency, and sanity.

SOONER FIGHT THAN PROTECT EMPLOYEES.

Hartford, November 26.—Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, cited last night in a lecture here the Cherry, Ill., mine disaster to illustrate the deficiency of the laws to protect workingmen and urge their reform. He said employers as a rule thought it cheaper to fight claims for accidents than to adopt preventives, and he doubted whether any of the Cherry miners would recover from the employers.

Germany and England have infinitely better laws than has this country for the protection of workmen, said Smith. He added that the Federal Government had established a fund for civil service employees engaged in hazardous occupations such as working on the Panama Canal, and contrasted with this Federal action the failure of State governments,

A GOOD XMAS GIFT

Here Is a Book That Will Interest Many.

As a Christmas present for an intelligent person we know nothing better than a good book. We have a book that is good, and of equal interest to men and women alike. It is Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism."

Have you friends who are interested in Woman Suffrage—this is the book to give them.

Are you acquainted with women who are hostile to Socialism—Bebel's great book

will change their viewpoint. Perhaps you know of men who belittle the influence of Woman in the movement for the emancipation of humanity—Bebel

will show them that the women of the proletariat are needed to add swing to the blows that the male militants are delivering against capitalism.

Maybe you know someone who deplores "race suicide" as a "importation" from France

—Bebel's work will prove to him that it is American economic conditions that are responsible for race suicide.

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History.

EUGENE SUE'S

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR

HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mystères du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

14 Volumes on Sale.

5 More in Course of Publication

THE ABBATIAL CROSIER 50c.

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LOT OF WORDS

From the Lips of a Don Quixotic Preacher Who Sees Some Things Correctly but Others Incorrectly.

Plainfield, N. J., December 1.—Christian Socialism received a few well-put broadsides Monday at the fifth meeting of the Monday Afternoon Club of Plainfield, N. J. The gunner was the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who dis-coursed on "Why the Church Cannot Accept and Advocate Socialism."

Those faddists, whose minds are of such broad compass that they trace the birth of Socialism to Christ, our friends of the S. P. who blindly enwrap themselves in the spider meshes of the A. F. of L., those misguided Christian ministers, who, believing they understand Socialism, seek to foist it upon the church, and those of the clergy, who would make their creeds answer as man's guide for social and economic betterment, were all given a drubbing. And the points were delivered with a zest which be-tokened the speaker's sincerity.

To all of his remarks touching the church, I can utter but a fervent "Amen." But his conception of Socialism beats me. He seems to have a fair grasp of our aims, but is apparently guided in his appreciation of them, and of our methods also, by the hog-wash of so-called Socialist literature which emanates from the added pates of the gentlemen enumerated above. When I pinned him down to naming his authorities, he said that while in Minneapolis he had read all the works on Socialism in the public library there.

In answer to another question,—"Yes, I've read Marx's Capital." That he considers Marx no authority is demonstrated by what he said in the course of his lecture, which lecture satisfied me that the Rev. Stelzle is a churchman who sees the impending danger to his church and would avert it by doing the impossible—remedy the evils of the present social system (with which he is fully acquainted) by religious methods.

In opening his lecture, he said that "Socialism is a fad, hard to define on account of the different views advanced." He claimed that "There is a social question; an important one": uttered a half-truth by saying, "It is one of distribution." He admitted that the American mechanic produced more but was more poorly paid than those of other nations. He did not tell us the why and the therefore of this condition, but advised the settlement of all industrial disputes by arbitration." He lauded labor unions, notably the A. F. of L., and claimed that they would eventually succeed in their endeavors. Then he showed his acquaintance with Marx by saying that the Social Question was concerned more actually with "the tenement-house dwellers in our large cities." "These people demand justice and are entitled to it." He then touched on child labor, responsibility for which he boldly charged up to the employing classes.

Continuing, he said that among the various reform movements "Socialism is one of the most important." He stated correctly that municipal ownership, governmental control of post office, etc., were not Socialism. His definition would be: "Ownership by the people of all means of production, distribution and exchange," which is a much clearer definition than the one given by Mr. Hillquit when he appeared before this club: "Socialism is a reform which seeks to gain control of the principal industries for the benefit of the whole people."

P. M.

"The Socialist"

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SOCIALISM

Massachusetts Candidate for Governor
Late S.L.P. Candidate for Gov. of Mass.

I am often asked the question, "If Socialism is such a good thing as you claim it is, why is it that not more people embrace the faith? Surely we can't all be so dense as not to see a good thing."

To answer that question correctly, two leading facts have to be considered. First, Socialism bases its existence upon a contrary morale to that of capitalism. Under capitalism we are taught that every man is an independent atom in society. That he is individually responsible for his success or failure in life.

This moral is dinned into the children at school; is dinned into our ears by the press, the pulpit and the politician. We are told that individuality is the honor and life of citizenship. Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost, is the inelegant, but truthful expression of capitalism.

Socialism sets up the contrary morale, that better results can be gained for the individual by doing jointly that which can best be done jointly. This strikes the average man as being contrary to what he has been taught to believe, and he feels like the man who for the first time in his life looks through a camera. Everything is upside down, water runs up hill and people walk with feet in the air. Of course that does not make it so because the camera makes it appear that way. The photographer has to adapt his eye to the eye of the camera and everything straightens out all right.

To understand Socialism the student has to adapt his reasoning to the Socialist way of looking at facts.

Second. When Socialism first became a public suggestion in Germany, it was advocated by the brainiest men of that time. Karl Marx, a highly cultured man, had made it a life's study and spent a fortune in his researches for the necessary facts. Frederick Engels, likewise an intellectual giant, assisted Marx, in the spreading of the Socialist theory throughout the world. Ferdinand Lasalle, the ablest lawyer of Prussia, and of rare literary talent, gifted with wonderful power of speech, organized the German workingmen into a labor party and gained for them the voting franchise.

This party attracted the best and brightest men in Germany and they were elected in great numbers to the Reichstag, the state diets and municipalities. Men, like Liebknecht, Bebel, Singer, etc., have attained honorable, world-wide reputations in connection with their advocacy of Socialism. In America, the Socialist movement was first sponsored by intellectual dwarfs and men ignorant of American history and conditions and consequently the movement at the first assumed a dwarfish, freakish aspect, the laughing stock of humorists. In New York, men like Justus Schwab, a saloonkeeper, were shining lights. In Chicago, the "Socialists" formed militia companies, equipped with guns, to fight for Socialism. In Philadelphia, a German daily paper advocating Socialism regularly sold the German voters to the old parties. In New Haven, P. J. Maguire, a cabinet maker, on the public green in 1877 threatened to lay New Haven in ashes if the capitalists failed to be good.

"Socialist" colonies were started in Thomaston, Maine; in Ruskin, Tenn., in Alabama, California and even our good friend Eugene V. Debs proposed not many years ago to establish a Socialist paradise in Oregon.

These early "Socialists" realized that they would never amount to anything unless the movement became native. So they clung on to anything new like a batch of devil lice. They hung on to the skirts of the Greenback party, the Knights of Labor, the Populist party, the Henry George party and lately the Trades unions.

In 1884 Edward Bellamy, with his book "Looking Backward" rejuvenated American Socialism and removed much prejudice from it. A new party—the Nationalist party, was started to die soon after. In 1890, the present Socialist Labor Party was launched and persistently shook off the devil lice from its body. This cleaning process has hampered its progress and caused no end of hard feeling on the part of the freaks and frauds who vainly strive to hang on the infant giant. That in part explains why many who ought to be Socialists are holding back.—M. Rutherford, in Holyoke Transcript.

"Clarence H. Mackay, President."

"Opposition to strikes," belief in the like that the prosperity of the wage-slave "is bound up in the prosperity of the company," such are the barbs of the hook concealed in the tempting bait of a few dollars' sick or coffin benefit. But the shank of the hook is in keeping with the barbs.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Great "Welfare" System of Sick and Coffin Benefits—Workers Sign Away Their Rights to Become Eligible.

There is a great deal in the air just now about "welfare work." One large employing concern after another is taking it up, and in magazines, Sunday School papers and from the lecture platform we hear and see the news of its "huge success."

As we join the chorus, let us look about a bit. Eyes were made to look with.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company having been sadly jolted by a little strike in its offices a couple of years ago, has gone into the welfare business with a vengeance. It has organized a Postal Telegraph Employees' Association, a sort of sick and coffin affair la the A. F. of L.

To begin with the sticky end of the stick first, here is its alleged schedule of sick benefits, revised for 1909:

Length of Continuous Service, Years.	Limit of Period During Which Benefits Are Payable.	Percentage of Salary at Time of Incapacity, Payable During Incapacity. Per Cent.	6 months
1	12	18	
2	15	30	"
3	17	30	"
4	18	4 years	
5	19	5	"
6	20	6	"
7	22	7	"
8	24	8	"
9	26	9	"
10	28	10	"
11	30	11	"
12	32	12	"
13	34	13	"
14	36	14	"
15	38	15	"
16	40	16	"
17	42	17	"
18	44	18	"
19	46	19	"
20	50	20	"
22	50	20	"
23	50	20	"
24	50	20	"
25 and over	50	for life	

The coffin benefits are declared to run from \$50 to \$200 for those who carry at least \$500 life insurance. Those who carry less than \$500, or none, can get coffin money only by special plea to the general manager. Why? Is it because a wage-earner who doesn't feel bound down to a job by the necessity of paying life insurance premiums is likely to be too "independent"?

However that may be, this sick and death benefit is the bait conspicuously dangled before the nose of the Postal employee. What the hook is, begins to appear from the announcement issued just after the 1907 strike. It reads, in part:

"The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, appreciative of the loyal spirit displayed by the employees who remained faithful and by those who came to its aid when so many old employees abandoned their duties, believes that this loyal spirit may be strengthened by association for maintaining good relations between the company and its employees and the prevention of such movements as culminated in the occurrences of last August, and has therefore, in conjunction with its employees, decided to form an association of those employees who have faith in the disposition of the company to deal equitably with them, who are opposed to strikes, commotions, or coercive measures, and who recognize the plain truth that their prosperity is bound up in the prosperity of the company. Such an association will be called the Postal Telegraph Employees' Association, and its object will be to secure to the company a loyal working force and to its members employment undisturbed by factions seeking to coerce or embarrass or harass the company or its employees; and its further object will be to render financial aid to its employees when sick or disabled, and also in case of death....

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THE "GOLDEN FLOOD"

WHY WAGES HAVE ACTUALLY FALLEN, ALTHOUGH THEIR FACE VALUE APPARENTLY HAS REMAINED THE SAME.

In a recent article in which a number of valuable kernels of fact are buried under a bushel of bourgeois chaff, Frank Fayant, writing in the N.Y. Times, shows the connection between the soaring cost of living, and the large output of gold. Since the present century began, he says, the world has produced more gold than in the three and a half centuries from the discovery of gold in California.

Spain's intrepid adventures, in the whole of the wonderful sixteenth century's conquest of the wealth of the New World, did not find as much gold as the world's mines will give up this year—\$40,000,000.

The United States, since '49, has produced \$3,000,000,000 new gold; Australia, since 1851, \$2,800,000,000; the Transvaal, since 1887, \$1,100,000,000—seven billions from these three new sources—three times the world's production in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries combined.

Nine-tenths of the gold of the nineteenth century was mined in the last half. In the past two years more gold has been mined than in the first fifty years of the last century.

Since '96 the world's stock of gold

money has been expanded from \$4,400,000,000 to \$7,500,000,000.

GOLD PRODUCTION SINCE 1492.

Sixteenth century	\$500,000,000
Seventeenth century	600,000,000
Eighteenth century	1,270,000,000
Nineteenth century	7,700,000,000
First half	790,000,000
Second half	6,910,000,000
1851-1890	4,810,000,000
1890-1895	814,000,000
1896-1900	1,286,000,000
Twentieth century—	
1901-1905	1,611,000,000
1906-1910	2,100,000,000
Total 1492-1909	\$13,775,000,000

The gold money of the world accounts to-day for about \$7,500,000,000, or 55 per cent. of the output of the past four centuries.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF LEADING COUNTRIES.

Africa	1887	\$1,160,000,000
United States	1792	3,140,000,000
Australia	1851	2,770,000,000
Russia	1814	1,150,000,000
Mexico	1521	360,000,000
British India	1884	148,000,000
Canada	1858	267,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1493	78,000,000
Brazil	1691	730,000,000
Colombia	1537	900,000,000
Chili	1545	35,000,000
Peru	1533	200,000,000
Bolivia	1545	200,000,000

Nearly a third of all the gold of the

upon "by the District Director, and by the Manager, Superintendent, General Superintendent, and General Manager of the Company, and by the Executive Committee of the Association." The application is a daisy. After running through the applicant's genealogical tree, the color of his grandmother's eyes, his health, the state of his life insurance, and previous condition of matrimony, it presents this declaration for him to sign:

"I am not a member of any Union and I hereby agree not to join any Union or any other organization hostile to the interests of said company while in its employ."

If the applicant swallows that, he (or she) becomes entitled to "steady" employment (at the company's discretion), inhuman hours of work and niggardliness of pay, and a tiny fraction of the wealth he produced returned to him as sick alms or pin money to buy rosettes on his coffin with. And above all, he has signed away all right

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	65,561
In 1900	24,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1909.

Grief has measures
Soft as pleasure's,
Fear has moods that hope lies deep in,
Songs to sing him
Dreams to bring him
And a red-rose bed to sleep in.
—SWINBURNE.

THE BRITISH CRISIS.

With an awe-inspiring solemnity and the fit setting of "peeresses, many in evening dress and blazing with jewels," the British House of Peers took on November 30 a leap, avowedly revolutionary, by rejecting the budget, and thereby compelling an appeal to the electorate, nominally on the budget itself, in point of fact upon the still lingering feudal prerogatives which the Lords hold.

When Prerogative acts revolutionarily the aim is Reaction.

Is the Lords' act an instance of the blind haughtiness that precedes a fall? Or is it an evidence of thorough grasp of a situation, and conscious ascendancy?

Long has British Lordship, the material beneficiary of the "double House" parliamentary system, prided itself on its system's "glory"; long has a parrot world, British and non-British, parroted the glorification, and, attributing creative power to matters of form, aped the "double House" system.

The "double House" system must go. Its demise is in the cards of social evolution. Originally the sole source of legislation, a second, or "Lower" House was a concession democracyward made by the one-time sole, and subsequent "Upper House." The logic of events points, in such instances, to the eventual casting off of the Concessor—as inevitably as the Crown's, the original Concessor's doom is sealed. Civilized society draws upon itself for the governmental, or administrative powers, that it requires. Civilized society, accordingly, needs no Concessor. So long as in society there is Concessor and Concessor, a conflict rages between the two—the former to recover its concession, the latter to cast the Concessor off. The conflict is long; the ups and downs many.

Long has it been maintained in behalf of the British people that a revolution is peacefully shaping within the womb of the commonweal, and, when ripe, will as peacefully be accomplished. The first step in that direction has long been heralded as the ending of the House of Lords.

Is the world at the threshold of such an inspiring spectacle?

The "Lower" House has done its part well. The "Upper" House has not been found wanting: with 350 votes to 75 it joined issue, squarely.

"Hic Rhodus, hic salta!"—such is the classic call of Social Evolution upon the British electorate. Or, in the vernacular—"Now, toe the chalk mark, and show your mettle!"

HOBBYISTS, BOTH.

In the same issue of "The Call," last November 20, in which Mr. Algernon Lee, a pure and simple politician, declares "if we do not care for votes we would be fools to make nominations," Mr. Louis Duche, a pure and simple physical force, rushes forth with the complementary theory that "no political party can be a revolutionary movement of the working class"; and, reversely, in the same issue of "The Call" in which the pure and simple physical force Duche denies revolutionary capabilities to a political party, the pure and simple politician Lee jumps up with, "Me too." The performance is legitimate enough. However divergent, in seeming, the manifestations of pure and simple may be, in essence they are identical. They draw their sap from the identical source.

The starting point common to both pure and simple force, and pure and simple politicianism, is the incapacity to see in political action anything but the sting of a ballot. Unable to see anything in political

action but the ballot, the pure and simple politician naturally strains to get as many of these as possible. By the mental process well known to psychology, according to which means, excessively strained after, unavoidably become ends in themselves, and thereby defeat their own purpose, the pure and simple politician, in straining excessively after ballots, they being all he can see in political action, presently sacrifices everything to the ballot. The ballot becomes the end; to get that, principle gradually goes by the board. The final consequence is disastrous to a revolutionary Movement. When a revolutionary Movement mistakes the means for the goal it lands flat on its back, with neither goal attained, nor the means to console it—as the S. P. is experiencing, with its collapsed vote and its goal so wholly lost sight of that the party does not know where it is at.

Inversely it is the same with the pure and simple physical force. Unable to see anything in political action but the ballot, and realizing the weakness of that, the pure and simple physical force washes out the bath with the baby: he rejects political action altogether, and thereby strangles his own revolutionary capabilities.

The ballot is the least important feature of political action. THE feature of political action is that it and it alone can preach the revolution openly, over and above board; as a consequence, THE feature of political action is that it is indispensable for the agitation and education requisite for the recruiting of the revolutionary economic organization, without which the revolutionary act is impossible. That feature of political action being attended to, the ballot becomes of secondary importance.

Of this neither the pure and simple physical force nor the pure and simple politician has the remotest inkling. Nor can they. Hobbyists are lopsided lamelings.

LYMAN ABBOTT'S SCRAWNY TRINITY.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke to the students of Yale College on the 28th of last month. His subject was Socialism: his object was to demolish Socialism.

The Reverend Doctor's method was correct. Most assailers of Socialism assail the Socialist program in and of itself. Such a method is incorrect. It leaves the mind in confusion. Dr. Abbott aims at more practical results. As a consequence, he finds it necessary to describe things as they are now, and contrast that with things as they would be under Socialism. The method is eminently practical—provided the contrast places Socialism at a disadvantage. But here is where fatality pursues the "advocatus Diaboli" (Devil's advocate). In order to contrast deviltry favorably with anti-deviltry, the advocate must render cult to Falsehood. That is the fix in which the Reverend Doctor put himself in. In order to contrast the deviltry of Capitalism with the anti-deviltry of Socialism Dr. Abbott is forced to set up a Scrawny Trinity to which he is burning incense.

The first unit of Dr. Abbott's new Trinity is: "Under existing conditions if a man is dissatisfied with his work he can seek another employer; under Socialism he would have to work under the same employer, the Government." The first part of the thesis is false. The true thesis would be: "Under existing conditions, if a man is dissatisfied with his work he imagines, thanks to the mirage that Capitalism keeps before his eyes, that he can seek and find another employer, when the fact is that, whichever way he turns, the employer is the same, the Capitalist Class, which exploits him in one shop exactly as it does in all others; under Socialism, even though the employer be the Government, and, therefore, the same, in so far as a change of employers is concerned, the worker would be no better off, and no worse. Nevertheless, seeing that, under existing conditions, the ubiquitous capitalist employer is a private Government in whose election the worker has no hand, whereas, under Socialism, the ubiquitous employer is a popular Government, which rests in the hollow of the workers' hands, it follows that, under existing conditions, the worker is a serf; under Socialism he is a free man working for himself."

The second unit of Dr. Abbott's new Trinity is: "In this country [that is, under existing conditions] one half of the people own their homes." Even if this unit of the Dr. new Trinity were correct, then his Trinity must be a sort of Gog and Magog affair, that feeds upon its own children. Why should one half of the people not own their homes in a country where wealth abounds? The fact is this unit also is false. Things are even worse. According to the Census 7,359,362 homes are owned, and 8,365,739 homes are not owned. In other words, there are over a million unowned homes in excess of those that are owned. But not even these facts as yet state the case fully. Of the 7,359,362 homes that are owned more than one half, or

4,761,211 are encumbered. What that means need not be detailed. It is often worse than not to own the home. The user is a millstone around the necks of these homes. These homes are a "delusion of property" that crushes the "owners." Accordingly the fact is that, so far from even as few as one half the homes being owned, only 2,498,151 homes out of the 15,025,101 are owned.

Even scrawny is the third unit of the Rev. Dr. Abbott's new Trinity. He says: "One fifth of our people have bank deposits." If so, then the Gog and Magog feature of Capitalism would be exemplified still more grossly than in the instance of the "homes." Only one fifth of our population with reserve funds tells a vicious tale. Fact is the tale & even more vicious. The statement is purely imaginary.

Advocatus Diaboli Rev. Dr. Abbott is worshiping at the shrine of the scrawny of Trinities.

"DISEMBOWELING" LABOR.

Tom Watson's "The Jeffersonian" lets up a moment in its November 25th issue on "that filthy, pernicious book, Bebel's Woman Under Socialism," to take a fall out of the workingman. The trick is attempted by an attempted parallel between the "blacklist" and the "boycott."

"The Jeffersonian" reasons as follows: "What is the blacklist? The corporation gets a grudge against you and discharges you: it does not want you to get another job; it, therefore, follows you up; and, if you obtain another position, it notifies the employing corporation that you are on their blacklist—that you are a dangerous man and ought to be discharged. You are, accordingly, fired. You go to another corporation and get another job. By the same process you are fired again. This happens to you again and again, until you are finally convinced that they are all dead against you, and that you can not get work anywhere." Having described the blacklist in that way, "The Jeffersonian" proceeds to describe the boycott as a process in which the Union treats a corporation in the way the corporation treated the workman, until the corporation can not manufacture and sell goods. And the paper concludes from this that "there is not the least bit of difference in the principle of the thing"; The blacklist is simply the corporation's method of boycotting the undesirable workman, while the boycott is simply the workman's method of blacklisting the corporation.

The presentation of the case is structurally false, because essentially defective.

"The Jeffersonian" omits important features of the blacklist, features without which the process of the blacklist could not be set in motion. The blacklist is a sentence pronounced upon a workingman by a court in the electing of which the workingman had no hand, and after a trial in which he was not present, and at which he was not confronted by the witnesses against him. Moreover, in order for such a court to exercise its blacklisting functions the condemned man must be a helpless being by reason of his being plundered of the fruit of his labor by the very court that passes sentence upon him. The boycott, on the contrary, is not a final affair: it is an incident in a struggle. It is a move that contemplates negotiations, treaty and settlement. The blacklist is an act of punishment; the boycott is a manoeuvre for redress. The blacklist is final; the boycott temporary. The blacklist is an act of persecution; the boycott a measure of war.

When a populist employer of labor pretends that the boycott, set in motion against his class by its employees, is exactly like the blacklist inflicted by his class upon a workman, we but have a latter day explanation of the correct instinct that kept the working class from taking stock in populistic professions of love and affection for Labor. When, moreover, a paper that names itself after Jefferson is seen justifying the blacklist by paralleling it with the boycott, we have a prime illustration of the hypocritical pretensions of the bourgeois to Jefferson as their patron saint.

BUSINESS.

To write a poem
On the Oil of Bob
Is something of a job."

wrote one of Poe's characters. One who would write upon modern business finds himself in somewhat of the same fix. Where shall he begin? Shall he begin with the just-bared Olive-oil frauds, wherein olive oil was mixed with sediment to discolor it, declared "unfit for human use" to escape the 40 per cent. duty, and then cleared, mixed ten parts of itself with ninety parts cottonseed oil, and sold as the finest grade table product? Or, shall he begin with the Sugar frauds wherein the government was swindled of millions by a little steel wire in the scale-stanchion, under the patronage, it is declared, of high officials in the treasury? Shall he take up first the Standard Oil, which has just been ad-

judged a criminal combination in restraint of trade, and is now laughing at the order to dissolve, seeing it can nominally disband and yet control trade just as well by "gentlemen's agreements"? Or shall he turn his attention upon the Tobacco trust, which had the same sentence of criminality and mandate to disperse served upon it two years ago, and still is serenely bobbing along in the same old criminal way? Whichever direction one turns, business presents itself to view as a mass honeycombed with dishonesty and corruption, even when judged by its own law, which takes no account at all of its biggest crime, its robbery of the working class.

It is useless to speak of the "good," the "honest" part of a cancer. There is only one thing to do with a cancer, and that is cut it out. There is just one thing to do with business, and that is cut it out. For it is no more necessary to the industrial life of the nation than a flourishing sarcoma is to a man; and just as dangerous.

The business man, whether in the manufacturing or commercial line, is not an alder in, but a parasite upon, production. As well say Captain Kidd assisted in industry, as say the modern business man does. His own interests, not society's, are what he is there to cultivate. If his interests run parallel with society's, society may thank its stars. If his interests run counter to society's, society suffers for it. If society wants something, and no capitalist finds its production profitable, society goes without. If some capitalist thinks there is a profit to be made in something, and society does not want it, he sends out his agents, drummers, consuls or missionaries to create the demand; and when the demand is created, and society demands an increase in wages in order to buy, he berates it for its "extravagance," and for "wanting to live better than Queen Elizabeth." His goods may be absolutely useless to society, as shoddy clothing and paper-soled shoes, or even potentially harmful, as dime novels and tobacco; yet if he can squeeze a profit out of them he will keep on turning them out.

Doubtless some men of business do seem to be performing useful service for society in their business activities. These are only the second raters. The big fellows, the business men par excellence, never do. And even with the second raters, it is seeming only. They appear to aid in production or distribution. But it is only socially necessary labor that is of value to society. For the same reason that a man who would weave cloth to-day on a hand loom is not usefully producing but merely wasting time, so the total mass of modern competitive, cut-throat, cheating, government-debauching business is not of use, but of absolute detriment to society. It means mouths eating out of the total store who have put nothing in.

But what can be expected of business, when it is founded on the robbery of the worker of four-fifths of his product? Nothing, except that it ripens itself to the point of undeniable maturity for excision, and thus clear the way for the co-operative republic.

CHANCE FOR ECONOMISTS

Who Preach on How to Get Along on 13 Cents Per Day.

There is one young man whom the preachers on how to live on 13 cents a day might help along in his predicament. This man finds he can't live on \$18,000 a year, \$346.15 a week, \$50 a day. Burnett Young Tiffany, the complainant in question, son of the late Charles L. Tiffany, says it is beggary. He doesn't add in the new duty on champagne, either, as an argument, for he has, he says, reformed and has not even dropped the water wagon whip.

His father left him the papuer portion of \$3,000 a year, with a proviso that the executors might add \$15,000 to this if the young man's habits improved. When he climbed on the water cart the executors complied with the will.

But the young man avers in a petition to the Supreme Court, in which he seeks to break the will, that he just can't live on this allowance. He says the other heirs are trying to keep him down that they may profit from the income withheld from him.

Louis C. and Mrs. Annie Tiffany Mitchell, brother and sister, are contesting his suit.

Pinkertons to Break W. F. M. Strike. Lead, S. D., November 30.—James Kirwan, president of the Western Federation of Miners, last night received a telegram from the national president, Moyer, at Denver, saying that seventy-five Pinkerton detectives were on their way to Lead in connection with the strike in the Homestead plant.

A CORRESPONDENCE

S. L. P. MAN KNOCKS OUT S. P. EDITOR IN THREE ROUNDS.

Letter No. 1.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 18, 1909.

Mr. Maynard Shipley,

Editor Oakland World:

In your issue of October 16, 1909, you claim that the S. L. P. or members of the S. L. P. in Frisco published "The Socialist Bulletin" under the name of the Socialist Party Boosting Club. I would like to ask you to publish or write me the proof you have to that effect, mere assertion only clouds the issue and leads to billingsgate. As a member of the S. L. P. and reader of your paper I would like to see your proof. The least a Socialist can do is to prove his assertions against other Socialists. I hope to hear from you in your next issue or by return mail.

Respectfully,

H. J. Schade.

620 W. 41 Pl.

Letter No. 2.

THE WORLD.

Editorial Rooms, 704 27th Street.

Maynard Shipley, Editor,

Mrs. Maynard Shipley,

Associate Editor and Business Manager.

Oakland, Cal., October 21, 1909.

Dear Comrade Schade:

Believing that you are honest in your question regarding the S. L. P. doped handed out in behalf of McCarthy in San Francisco, I beg to refer you to the "Bulletin" itself for "proof." Unless you have recently been roped into the S. L. P., you certainly ought to recognize the odor of an S. L. P. attack on Socialism. The De Leon tactics exudes from every line of the traitorous sheet put forth to injure the cause of Socialism in San Francisco. Is it possible you do not recognize the S. L. P. phrases, point of view, and general nastiness?

In one sense, I'm glad to think that you need further proof: it shows that you don't know what kind of a party you've joined, what kind of tactics they habitually employ. Probably if you realize the impossibility of any honest, conscientious man getting along with or supporting such a bunch, you'd pull loose, and get into the Socialist party, where you can be at once decent and revolutionary.

Doubtless some men of business do seem to be performing useful service for society in their business activities. These are only the second raters. The big fellows, the business men par excellence, never do. And even with the second raters, it is seeming only. They appear to aid in production or distribution. But it is only socially necessary labor that is of value to society. For the same reason that a man who would weave cloth to-day on a hand loom is not usefully producing but merely wasting time, so the total mass of modern competitive, cut-throat, cheating

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

MORE S. P. POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After a business meeting of the local Socialist party held here recently one of their members produced the nomination papers of an independent candidate for Mayor and requested signatures, and those members of the party attested by the city clerk signed it. Enclosed is the City Clerk's attestation. Muller and Regan were delegates to the last State convention of the Socialist party. The independent candidate is Theodore Temple. W. F. Doyle.

Marlboro, Mass., November 29.

[The City Clerk's attestation of this fresh instance of S. P. corruption is in this office for international inspection.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

NO MORE "HARP."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The November "Harp" informs me that there will be none in December nor thereafter. The "Harp" suspends publication in America, but says it will reappear in Ireland henceforth and forever. Whereupon my Muse lifts up her voice and sings:

The "Harp" that once through Cooper Square

The shriek of discord spread,
Now lies all mute in Cooper Square,
The movement caved its head,
So ends the game of fakes and frauds,
Their hopes for lucre gone,
All useless now to sing their lauds
And chant their siren song.

No more to lure the Irish boys
The "Harp" of Jimmy swells;
That Irish boys did end his joys
His tale of ruin tells.
Thus knowledge ever Honor wakes
And fakirs get their dues,
The Movement is not ale and cakes—
They now have time to muse.

A. R.
Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama, Nov.
27.

THE WHINNIES OF THE WHERE-OF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some folks may have been wondering at the A. F. of L. dominated Socialist party papers "Call" and "Volkszeitung," advocating the so-called free speech fight of the Spokane I-am-a-bums, who are masquerading under the name L. W. W. Of course there is a reason for it, and here is what an S. P. man tells me: There is in the S. P. an aggressive element who are for industrial unionism. They have been shut out by the papers mentioned, but since election their clamer has been growing. Their cry that the S. P. press should voice the aspiration for Socialist unionism was being taken up by others, and the A. F. of L. kick splitters were in a fix. Then along came the I-am-a-bum so-called free speech fight in which the pure and simple union S. P. element saw its salvation. They "took up" the fight, and when the industrialists now make protest that they are not given a hearing the "Call" and "Volkszeitung" are thrust in their faces with the query "Look at this! what more do you want?" My informant says this blurt is not at all satisfying to the genuine industrialists in the S. P. They are on to the game. The A. F. of L. element don't care—Spokane is so far away, and it is "only a political free speech fight they say."

Monitor.

New York, Nov. 28.

AMERIKA N. G.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One other good result of the recent slump in the S. P. vote is that we may soon see the "Volkszeitung" crew relieve the American movement of themselves by one and all migrating back to Germany. This would be good for America, but awful to the comrades in Germany.

Meeting the other day Ludwig Jablowsky, a "Volkszeitung" employee, the talk drifted around to Socialist party matters and the way their "vote" kite had come down. "Ach!" cried Jablowsky, with disgust oozing out of every pore, "There is nothing to be done in Amerika!"

Will they now return to Germany to "do something"—or will they remain here to traffic some more on the movement which they in their stupidity are condemning as hopeless?

H. M.

New York, November 29.

HARTFORD LECTURES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Hartford, S. L. P., at its last meeting decided to start again discussion meetings on Sunday afternoons. The first meeting therefore was held on Sunday, December 5, 3 o'clock, at headquarters, 34 Elm street.

These meetings proved to be quite interesting last winter, and there is ample reason to believe that they can be the same this winter, even more so, for the happenings of the past year, especially regarding politics, have demonstrated without a doubt that the well established and strictly maintained attitude of the Socialist Labor Party has been proved to be sound and correct.

It is very essential for anyone who has observed with interest late occurrences on the field of politics and economics to get thoroughly acquainted with the basic facts underlying these movements, and aside from an elaborate study, there is nothing so well adapted to clarify and to remove doubts than such discussion meetings.

We therefore cordially invite any one interested in the labor movement to attend and especially do we call upon the numerous readers of The People to be present.

Organizer.

Hartford, Conn., November 28.

BERGER TALKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Monday evening, November 29, V. L. Berger spoke before the membership of the Social Democratic party on "What I saw in Europe." C. D. Thompson, in introducing Berger, made the statement that there are other forces besides the Socialist movement which are making for Socialism. He mentioned such "forces" as the large magazines, churches, etc.

Berger opened up by discussing the English budget. From there he went to Germany, told us of the arm chairs and conditions of the German labor temples. He said that the labor editors receive on the average from 5,000 to 7,000 marks, which is comparatively more than what Socialist editors receive in America. Berger did not mention that most of the German party papers are party-owned; where the editor does not receive a dividend, as is the case in America. He hinted that Socialist editors in this country ought to receive a similar wage.

From Germany he took us to Austria. The points he enumerated here are all known to S. L. P. men.

Of conditions or developments in the French labor movement, he gave hardly anything; only one point he mentioned, and that was that he enjoyed a hearty dinner with Jaures.

But imagine the suspense yours truly was in when Berger spoke of the session of the International Socialist Bureau. With hands tightly clasping a chain to prevent myself from falling to the floor when Berger would tell us how he killed the S. L. P. here, and finally in Europe at the Bureau, I could hardly stand the strain. And the following is what he told us happened at the Bureau: The Bureau adopted the order of business as recommended by the American delegation; that the Bureau would at the next International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen devise ways and means to help the big strikes, such as occurred in Sweden, and then all was over, but not a word of how he disposed the S. L. P. delegate.

"The labor leaders of Europe are honest, while in America they are not. A Mitchell and Gompers would not be tolerated in Europe," Berger said. "The semi-colonial conditions and the strong immigration in this country make Mitchell and Gompers possible in America."

Well, that's what Berger said—but didn't he raise Gompers's salary? Didn't he second the motion to re-elect Gompers for President of the A. F. of L.? Didn't Berger hob-nob with the A. F. of L.? That being true, it certainly must be the two factors mentioned by him that make a Gompers possible, according to Berger's logic. "Since I was in Europe Gompers stands discredited by the European workmen," is the way he put it. In Europe he can kill Gompers, but why don't he do it in America?

To make the visit of Gompers and Berger to Europe appear more farcical, it would be a good idea to let "the old man in the S. L. P." finish both of them in Europe.

It was prophesied by Berger that in 15 years, America would have a labor movement greater than that of Europe.

Alb. Schnabel.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 30.

NO WONDER A. M. SIMONS WONDERS "WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE S. P.!"

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A Committee of three was elected by the Central Committee of the Chicago S. P. to look into and compare the pay roll of the "Daily Socialist" with other Socialist papers, and especially with the Bohemian paper "Sprende-

Intelligence and militant class-consciousness, rather than a large Section of wild cats and dogs as voters and dues-paying members.

The work we have laid out is to associate with the local Swedish Federation of the S. L. P., and establish a headquarters with a free library of books and papers in English, Swedish and Jewish, collected from comrades and sympathizers.

There will be also official discussions and debates on Socialism and on industrial conditions every week. All are invited to develop their intellect.

For our officers, we have elected men who are willing to carry on the work of agitation, and have selected each for the position in which he is best fitted. Comrade Platt organized the Section, but as he is not a citizen at present he declined the organization in favor of Charles H. Tobin, a strong old veteran of the S. L. P. of Section Providence, R. I., but a resident of North Attleboro. Comrade Platt preferred to take the office of literary agent, for which work he is better fitted. For secretary M. J. Brohen was chosen, who was formerly recording secretary of Section Pawtucket, S. L. P., of R. I. He was for a time in the ranks of the "philosophical anarchists," but realizing that there is no constructive basis provided for the working class in that doctrine, he has returned wiser and with more vigor to the S. L. P. For financial secretary we have elected Alvin D. Kimball; for treasurer, Charles F. Holden, a former member of the S. P., and the most active.

M. J. Brohen.
Attleboro, Mass., November 25.

EICHMANN STILL S. P. FAVORITE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Another election has passed and again the correctness of the S. L. P. position has been demonstrated. Let me ask you, my comrades, what are you doing to strengthen or maintain that position?

Don't let the present opportunity pass without an effort on your part to do something. Right here in Elizabeth there is a field of labor for all who will do a little to help educate our fellow workers. No doubt you realize that they need educating along the lines of the S. L. P., but you can not think of a way to reach them.

I would like very much to meet those of you that will help spread the light, and if you will drop me a postal with your name and address I will call and explain a plan whereby you can do a great deal toward increasing the circulation of the Weekly People without very much trouble on your part.

Going over the election returns, we find seventy-six S. L. P. voters in Elizabeth. Just stop and consider what a vast amount of propaganda work we can do if we only go about it in a systematic manner. Don't let this opportunity slip by or you will regret it in a very short time.

Send me your name and address and hear our plan; it will not mean that you must take up the work. But let us get acquainted anyhow.

I know we all feel that something must be done. Now is the time. Elizabeth is the place for our work. We have the material, the working class, and the tools, the Daily and Weekly People and S. L. P. literature. All we need is the men to do the work. Will you do a little? Let us show the spirit of the seventy-six!

William J. Carroll,
No. 1076 Bond street.
Elizabeth, N. J., November 18.

HOW COULD "GENIUSES" DEMAND PROOF!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After reading Paul Kretlow's statement in the Daily People, relative to the International Socialist Bureau's session, that some of the delegates asked him for copies of documents upon the composition of the two Socialist parties in America, I now realize why Berger said upon his return from Europe, addressing the Milwaukee Social Democrats, that "there are very few geniuses in the European labor movement, a very few."

The reason he thinks there are "no geniuses in Europe" may be due to the fact that they demand proof when something is said upon the American labor movement. Or is it because the delegates to the Bureau didn't digest all of Berger's bunk?

Berger in his Milwaukee reception speech intimated that there was no Socialist movement in America. "New York and Chicago have no movement to amount to anything, only we in Wisconsin and Milwaukee have. We are the Saxony of America." On the contrary, Bergerism appears to be dwindling.

Enough of this, as I do not like to take up too much space in your valuable paper. This is simply a hint, at the active rank and file of the Socialist party know and feel that there is something rotten, not in Denmark, but in the Socialist party

"On the Job."

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20.

THE "50,000" S. P.ERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see by the November issue of the International Socialist Review that, on a clause to amend the Declaration of Principles of the Socialist Party, committing it to private possession (ownership), of land, there were but 2,565 votes cast against this capitalist measure.

Now, if the 2,500 members of the S. L. P. and probably 3,000 in the Language Federations take a straight revolutionary stand opposed, "as any Mexican Socialist must," to private ownership of land, how can Victor Berger claim that the S. P. represents 97 per cent. of the American Socialists?

I hope Kautsky, Bebel, Singer, Guesde, Herve, Vallant, Plechanhoff, Quelch, and the rest of the European Socialists will take this under serious consideration before the next session of the International Congress. When the S. P. boosters at their 1908 convention in Chicago where shouting themselves hoarse about 50,000 members, an S. P. official of their National Secretary's office told the writer they had about

37,000 members. I venture to predict that, taking into consideration the splits and withdrawals throughout the country, the bona fide membership of the S. P. will not equal the S. L. P. and Langauge Federations unless the millionaire Socialists and politicians pay the dues.

The S. P. is in the position of the Kansas farmer who rushed into a burning stable and rescued a mule, which, after getting in the open, kicked him to death. The S. P. rushed to the rescue of the A. F. of L. when the S. T. & L. A. and Independents had them on the run in 1898; the S. P. helped Gompers grow from 600,000 to two million; now Gompers is going to kick the S. P. out of business. Let the 2,565, who voted against private ownership of land and were snowed under, leave the S. P. and join the S. L. P. and Berger will represent zero at the next congress.

S. L. P.
Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 23.

TO S. L. P. VOTERS OF ELIZABETH,

N. J.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Another election has passed and again the correctness of the S. L. P. position has been demonstrated. Let me ask you, my comrades, what are you doing to strengthen or maintain that position? Don't let the present opportunity pass without an effort on your part to do something. Right here in Elizabeth there is a field of labor for all who will do a little to help educate our fellow workers. No doubt you realize that they need educating along the lines of the S. L. P., but you can not think of a way to reach them.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The members of the National Executive Committee are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters in New York City, on SUNDAY morning, January 2nd, 1909, at 10 o'clock sharp.

State Executive Committees are hereby notified to send a copy of the credentials and pledges of their respective N. E. C. members to this office before January 1st, 1909.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
New York, November 29, 1908.

NEW YORK S. E. C. S. L. P.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Friday evening, December 3rd, at the Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place, New York, with A. Grieb in the chair; others present were Kuhn, Walters, Schaefer, Hiltner, Donohue and Moonellis. Absent, Wilson and Johnson.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Charles H. Corrigan, Syracuse, order for due stamps and reporting on local conditions; from O. Beldner, Jamestown, advising he had been elected Organizer of Section and requesting this Committee's help; matter attended to by Secretary. The Secretary further reported he had sent out call for vote on N. E. C. Member for New York State, vote to close Wednesday, December 22nd, candidates being P. E. De Lee of Troy, John S. Kandel of New York, and Boris Reinstein of Buffalo; wrote a letter regarding general Party matters to Section Westchester County, and pointing out what was required of Sections in the way of pushing the Party's interests forward; from Monroe Fuller, Sherburne, N. Y., requesting to have literature sent for local distribution, which the Secretary stated he would send. Bill of Secretary, for postage, October and November, \$1.37, ordered paid.

Financial Report, November, Income, \$60.20; expenses, \$2.06; balance \$58.14.

Meeting adjourned 7:45 p. m., to meet again Friday, December 17th, 7 p. m.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the Connecticut S. E. C., Socialist Labor Party, was held at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford, November 16, at 8 p. m., with Martin Staus of Rockville in the chair. All members present.

The minutes of previous meeting were adopted.

Communications from Section Bridgeport, regarding organizer. Nominated J. Marek of New Haven, as N. E. C. member, sent \$6.00 for due stamps, and vote of the last city election. From Section Hartford, sending \$6.00 for due stamps. From Chas. Mercer, declining the nomination as N. E. C. member. From Section Rockville, sending \$20.13 from last picnic. \$6.00 for due stamps, nomination of J. Marek of New Haven as N. E. C. member. From M. Svensen, Danbury, regarding debate between S. L. P. and S. P. From J. Marek, New Haven, sending pledge as N. E. C. member and bill of \$3.00 for railroad expenses.

Financial report: income, \$69.13; expenses, \$3.60; balance on hand, \$113.35.

State Secretary Fellermann reported about the new election law in Connecticut; further, he declared J. Marek, of New Haven, elected N. E. C. member, because Chas. Mercer declined.

The bill of J. Marek approved and amount ordered paid.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Frank Knotek,
Recording Secretary.

WEST SIDE LECTURE COURSE!

New York West Side lectures begin every SUNDAY, 2 p. m., at Berkeley Lyceum Hall, 44th street west of Fifth avenue.

All districts in Manhattan should advertise these lectures and help to make them a success.

Following is the complete program for the month of December:

SUNDAY, December 12th—Louis C. Fraina, "The Social Revolution."

SUNDAY, December 19th—Rudolph Katz, "Industrial Unionism in Action."

SUNDAY, December 26th—Dr. Anna Merle, "Man's Attitude Towards Woman."

Admission to these lectures is FREE. All are welcome. Music by A. Gross's Orchestra.

TO CANADIANS

Especially Those of Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario.

The education of the working-class, which must eventually fit them for the rearing of the Industrial Commonwealth, is dependent on the activity of the members of the Socialist Labor Party. This activity consists in the forming of Socialist Labor Party Sections, in sound agitation, in the distribution of proper literature, in the securing of subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly People, and, in the constant contribution of the necessary funds with which to carry on the work.

There is not a reader of the Daily or Weekly People who cannot assist the Party in some one of these several ways. It is true that everyone is not gifted with the qualifications of a speaker, but he who has two hands and a will can circulate leaflets and other literature. Others, again, may be best suited for the securing of subscribers to the Party organs, but unless they belong to some S. L. P. Section, they do not act in this capacity to the full extent of their abilities. Still others, who are in sympathy with the movement, but whom circumstances deprive of attending the meetings regularly, will be able to express their sincerity by making such money contributions as they can afford—all of which is very necessary for the work of propaganda.

That such industrial centres as Toronto and Hamilton should be without S. L. P. Sections to carry on a systematic propaganda is a disgrace to the Socialist Movement, especially in view of the fact that the Socialist party is on the decline, and that the position of the S. L. P. is fully vindicated.

The word "Socialism" is a common topic of the capitalist press, and cannot longer be confounded with bombism and anarchy. Who is there so weak as to lose hope in this advanced age since those who founded the scientific basis of Socialism half a century ago fought on amidst sneers, persecutions and exile? To-day, the apex of the Socialist Movement has reached a height where it is attracting world-wide attention.

It is proposed by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada to organize S. P. L. Sections in both Toronto and Hamilton, and all the readers and sympathizers of the Daily and Weekly People, who are willing to join in the work of forming Sections in these cities, are requested to write their intentions to

Philip Courtenay
144 Duchess Avenue,
London, Ontario.

and to be explicit in giving in full, their Name

Address

Occupation

And, in what capacity they can act as a member, stating whether qualified as speaker, or in what other way they can assist in building up a sound S. L. P. Section. This information is essential, since it is impossible to organize a working Section unless a sufficient number of active members can be secured. Get as many wage workers to join as possible. Everyone can help in some way in pushing the propaganda.

Membership dues to the N. E. C. are only five cents per member for each month.

All readers are requested to act at once in this matter, before any changes of address, to which the proletariat is subjected, can take place. The contest is on between Toronto and Hamilton. Let us see which of these two cities can speediest produce the required number of men and women who have the proper metal to rally around the S. L. P. banner when duty calls.

The National Executive Committee, S. L. P. of London, Ont., will send an organizer to either place when a sufficient number of applications has been received to assure the successful organizing of an S. L. P. Section.

Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary,
S. L. P. of Canada.

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.

Engels, Life Of.

No Compromise.

Socialism, What It Is.

Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company
28 City Hall Place. New York.

PANAMA ON TIME

The Boys There Give One of Their Periodic Good Gifts.

Swift on the heels of the remittance from the Tanana, Alaska, S. L. P., men comes one of those regular remittances from our comrades in the Panama Canal Zone who send \$3475 to the Operating Fund. But this is not all, they send subs and orders for literature also.

In Alaska and Panama the Weekly People is awaited with keen interest. During the long winter in Alaska, when mail is carried by dog teams, newspapers, especially Socialist ones, reach their readers irregularly. To overcome this we have readers, who, besides sending the regular subscription price, pay letter postage in addition, to insure getting the paper more regularly. From Alaska and Panama, as a result of the propaganda work of our friends, there return to this country, men who are equipped to carry on the propaganda here. We here also have our opportunities to spread the light, let us not be found wanting in doing our share of the work.

The following contributions received since last report:

A. Pieler, Panama,	5.00
Jim Cody,	2.00
M. Cody,	2.00
A. Dalton,	1.00
W. Atkinson,	1.00
J. Hassett,	1.00
W. Douglas,	1.00
J. Hrochave,	1.00
A. Winsborrow,	1.00
E. Kindall,	1.00
F. Foster,	1.00
A. Novak,	1.00
B. Avick,	1.00
F. McComish,	1.00
Jim Johnson,	1.00
A. Conway,	1.00
Chas. Lyons,	1.00
C. Randell,	1.00
Bill Wilson,	1.00
C. Pring,	1.00
Tom Dixon,	1.00
C. Chase,	1.00
Bob Dow,	1.00
Ed Boggs,	1.00
J. Farrell,	1.00
Joe Cummings,	1.00
Joe Weiser,	1.00
W. H. Small,	1.00
Tony Mohan,	1.00
F. Garner, Ferguson, B. C. ..	2.00
L. O. Medicke, Pittsfield, Mass.	2.00
H. Schmalfuss,	1.00
A. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
M. R. New York	1.00
E. McCormick, New York ..	1.00
H. Preis, Newark, N. J.	1.00
H. Hartung,	1.00
P. Knego,	1.00
A. Finowich,	1.00
F. Campbell,	1.00
G. Tinfowich,	1.00
H. Corleidish,	1.00
S. M. Jersey City, N. J., hand-ed to Abelson	10.00
H. Hall, Ogden, Utah	1.00
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah	1.50
O. Gundersmann, Wausau, Wis.	1.00

Total \$6.25
Previously acknowledged \$5.87.67

Grand total \$5.643.92

COLORADO S. E. C.

The Colorado State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, met on November 18th. A. Ohman chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Correspondence:—From National Secretary sending blanks for the general vote on matter of Language Federations. Secretary stated that Sections and members-at-large had been supplied. From W. S. Miller of Pueblo, general news on party matters and on possibility of re-organizing Section Pueblo. Letter filed.

From John Prince of Superior, giving information as to situation in northern coal fields and sending names of sympathizers and persons who would read the Weekly People. Letter attended to by Secretary.

From Gerry of Colorado Springs visit there and canvass for the party press and literature. Gerry also accepted nomination for N. E. C. member. The secretary was instructed to write to Comrade Gerry and offer our financial assistance if he will go to Grand Junction. From J. D. De Shazer of Durango on party affairs and accepting nomination for office of N. E. C. member.

Under new business the state secretary was instructed to submit for a general vote the nominations for N. E. C. member and have vote close December 16th.

Ways and means were discussed to conduct agitation and organization work in the state.

Bills were allowed \$1 for postage and 87 for due stamps.

Secretary.

THE XMAS BOX

Already Started by Vigilant S. L. P. Men.

Some days since we received from Comrade L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Col., the following communication:

"Daily and Weekly People,
"It being never too late, or too soon to do something toward supporting the Party Press, I herein send one dollar to start the Christmas Box for the Daily People."

"L. Ginther."
Yesterday we received from Section Rensselaer County, N. Y., the following:

"To the Daily and Weekly People,
"Dear Comrades:

"Section Rensselaer County sends the enclosed check for \$10 to a Xmas Box for the Daily People. Now, Comrades, from all over the country, you have a start, make it a good big Xmas Box."

"Fraternally,
"Section Rensselaer County."

The yearly Xmas Box has been a factor of varying magnitude in helping out the Party institutions financially. Now that it is launched for this year we hope that the Xmas Box of 1909 will be the best yet. For the past two years we have not borrowed any money so that there has been no piling up of loan obligations. Instead of meeting financial deficits with borrowed money we adopted the policy of asking our friends to help out with contributions, and though at times we have found it very difficult to get along, on the whole we have succeeded fairly well. The beauty of it has been that the deficit being spread over a large area it has been little or no hardship to our friends to meet it.

The time honored custom of our comrades and friends in contributing to the Xmas Box will, we know, be observed by them again.

L. Ginther, Colorado Springs, Col.	1.00
Section Rensselaer Co., N. Y.	10.00

Total \$11.00

ATTENTION, BOSTON!

A mass meeting will be held on SUNDAY afternoon, December 12, 3 o'clock, in Lawrence Campground Hall, 724 Washington street, near Kneeland street, Boston. The meeting will be under the auspices of Section Boston, Socialist Labor Party. Charles J. Mercey, of Bridgeport, Conn., will be the speaker. Subject: "After the Trusts, What?" Admission free. Questions invited. Copies of Sue books and other literature of the Party will be on tables for sale.

Alb. Schnabel,
Organizer.

SECTION MILWAUKEE MEETING.

Section Milwaukee will hold a regular business meeting on Friday evening, Dec. 17th, at Catel's Hall, 300 Fourth street, Milwaukee. Order of business of special importance is election of officers and preparations for the Spring campaign. All members should attend.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Bond street, Room 22.

Los Angeles, Cal. Headquarters and public reading room at 817 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, 268 Stark street, Room 32.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1360 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State